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First N-S Economic Talks Held; Pyongyang Proposes Deputy Premier-Level Talks

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Presidential Greetings to Nicaraguan and African Leaders

President Kim Il Sung on November 10 sent a message of greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra on his election as President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, I extend warm felicitations to you on your election as President of the Republic of Nicaragua and brilliant success of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the elections held in your country.

The successful holding of the elections in Nicaragua despite the continued aggression, intervention and subversive activities of the imperialists and their stooges is a historic victory of the Nicaraguan people closely united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and a heavy blow to the enemy.

We believe that you and your people will make a greater stride in the efforts to strengthen national unity, defend independent and prosperous new society in reliance upon the revolutionary government consolidated through the elections.

The fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples will grow stronger and develop day by day in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

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President Kim Il Sung November 10 sent a message to the 20th Summit Conference of Heads of State of Government of the Organization of African Unity which was held in Addis Ababa.

The message says:

I extend my warm congratulations to the 20th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity and all delegates participating in the conference on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf.

The convocation of the 20th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the OAU is of great significance in strengthening the solidarity of the African people and accelerating the total liberation and unity of Africa.

The African people are now actively fighting against the manoeuvres of imperialists, colonialists and racists to create alienation among the African countries in an attempt to make them fight one another and stamp out the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples.

Great Africa is a powerful component of the world progressive forces opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and struggling for independence and liberation.

The Korean people always firmly stand by the African people on one and the same road of independence against imperialism and firmly believe that when the African people struggle in firm unity they will surely achieve the complete liberation of Africa and build an independent and prosperous new Africa.

I sincerely wish the current summit conference of heads of state or government of the OAU good success in strengthening cohesion and developing cooperation among the African countries in accordance with the requirements of the present situation and lofty ideal of the OAU by the concerted efforts of all participants in the conference.

The first north-south econmic talks got under way in the conference room of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom, at ten a.m. on November 15 and lasted for two-hour, 37-minute, attracting public attention at home and abroad.

The talks came after DPRK Red Cross Chairman Son Song Pil on Oct. 3 issued a statement proposing to the south Koreans to hold contact and dialogue in the economic field and vice-Premier Kim Hwan on Oct. 16 sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart on problems arising in arranging the first N-S economic talks.

A seven-man delegation from each side, including Mr. Li Song Rok, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK and Mr. Kim Ki Hwan, chief south Korean delegate, and business representatives, exchanged warm greetings at the conference table, then agreed quickly on procedural matters.

Prior to the talks, Mr. Li asked the chief delegate of the south to convey regards of vice-Premier Kim Hwan to south Korean vice-Premier Sin Byong Hyon and proposed holding a meeting of deputy prime ministers of the two sides and exchanging their views.

In the negotiation, they agreed to have a second session of the talks on trade and other economic cooperation on Dec. 5 and to maintain communications over recently reopened telephone circuits between the north and the south.

The two sides also agreed that talks be conducted at Panmunjom for the time being. If progress is made, Seoul and Pyongyang, the two capitals, might become the meeting sites, they decided.

It was the first time that business men joined government officials for north-south talks.

Mr. Li Song Rok said at the talks: "Pursuing economic gains is important but the talks should be conducted, keeping the eventual reunification of the divided country in mind."

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The first north-south economic talks were held in Panmunjom on November 15. The negotiations came after Pyongyang supplied Seoul with relief materials for south Korean flood victims. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Seoul Students Occupy Ruling Party HQ., in Replay of 1979?

By Li Sang Chil
Special to The People's Korea

In a dramatic move, 264 boy and girl students from several universities including Yonsei and Koryo universities occupied the main office of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party" on Nov. 14 to press demands for full democracy and clashed with riot police. They threw rocks and distributed leaflets entitled "The reason why we came to the DJP".

This radical action followed the Sep. 29 seizure of the offices of the minority "Democratic Korea Party" by some 350 Seoul National University students for about 6 hours.

The students' occupation of the ruling party headquarters reminded south Korean observers in Seoul and Taegu of the Aug. 1979 sit-down at the main office of the then No. 1 opposition "New Democratic Party" in Seoul by some 200 women workers in demand of democracy and better working conditions.

The incident led to massive worker-student riots in Masan and Pusan, which resulted in the death of the dictator Pak Jung Hi at the hands of his intelligence chief on Oct. 26, 1979.

The students had stormed the office after they distributed bills signed by the student council for democracy at four-thirty p.m. in Kanhun-Dong, Jonro district, Seoul near the office.

Nine hundred riot police ringed the building and fired tear gas to drive out 264 students. The students continued to occupy the eighth and ninth floors for more than two hours but were finally forced out, party officials said. Police arrested all the students including 57 coeds.

The students demanded an interview with party chairman Kwon Ik Hyun, and full labor rights and an end to government interference in campus activities.

They also demanded the south Korean authorities to lift the ban imposed on 99 south Korean political leaders, including former presidential candidate, Kim Dae Jung and former opposition party leader, Kim Yong Sam. They demanded campus democracy be guaranteed and elected students associations be allowed to replace "government"-sponsored defense corps. Students who stormed the office, smashed furniture and destroyed party property.

It was the first time that south Korean students stormed and occupied the office of the ruling party.

On Nov. 5, a national student organization of 42 universities was formed in Seoul to coodinate the student protests in the background of the expanding student struggles and demonstrations.

The case of the anti-outside forces, anti-"government" struggle for democracy undertaken by students in Seoul numbered as many as 374 as of Nov. 10 since the beginning of the second term in September.

These figures are from the materials compiled by the Seoul city police bureau. In this period the students involved beat 493 policemen. Meanwhile, the south Korean authorities used tear gas canisters on 223 occasions this year to suppress the anti-"government" demonstrations of students. This fact was made known at the "National Assembly" on Nov. 7.

On Nov. 13, about 600 riot police

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DPRK Boosts Industrial Output: Rodong Sinmun

The DPRK has reported a "great stride" in the last few years toward its goal of boosting industrial output value 3.1 times the 1980 figure.

Pyongyang's leading paper Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) reported on November 11 that attainment of a 10-point target of socialist economic construction which was set in 1980 would markedly increase exports and "accordingly, the payment capacity of the country will rise considerably and be more stable."

"This," the official paper said, "provides our country with a sure guarantee for actively developing foreign trade and South-South cooperation, dynamically promoting socialist economic construction and steadily improving the people's living standard."

The November 11 Rodong Sinmun article came at a time when the first north-south economic talks opened in Panmunjom (Nov. 15) and the country's economy witnessed remarkable successes in various domains during the last couple of years.

Follows an excerpt from the Rodong Sinmun article entitled "Ten Long-Range Objectives and Bright Prospect of Economic Development of Our Country":

The ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1980 are worthwhile fighting targets to make signal progress in the economic development of the country and greatly increase its might in the near future.

The ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction we should attain in the 1980s are to produce 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of textiles, 5 million tons of marine products and 15 million tons of grain a year and reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland in ten years.

When these objectives are attained, the gross industrial output value at the end of the 1980s will be 3.1 times the 1980 figure.

In the last few years, our people have taken a great stride forward in fulfilling this fighting programme under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

When the grand ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction are attained, the independence and Juche character of our economy will grow stronger.

Our country abounds in raw material, fuel and power resources. Various kinds of minerals for producing steel, non-ferrous metals and cement and coal and hydraulic resources are available in plenty. Accordingly, when the natural resources of the country are developed to the full with the ten long-range objectives attained, our industry will further develop to be a Juche-based industry which meets the demand for raw material, fuel and power with home products.

When these objectives are attained, all fields of the national economy will also develop more harmoniously and the existing heavy industrial bases be reconstructed and expanded on more modern lines. And new mines, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical bases, building-material and chemical industrial bases will make their appearance.

Then, the output of industrial goods and agricultural produce will go up remarkably. At the end of the 1980s, we will have different kinds of iron and steel, non-ferrous metal goods, cement, coal and other raw materials and fuel enough and to spare.

The source of our export goods and the scope of export will markedly increase and, accordingly, the payment capacity of the country will rise considerably and be more stable. This provides our country with a sure guarantee for actively developing foreign trade and South-South cooperation, dynamically promoting socialist economic construction and steadily improving the people's living standard.

When these goals are hit, the level of the modernization and scientization of our economy will reach a very high stage.

At the end of the 1980s, comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation will be introduced in all fields of the national economy and the scientific and technological development in our coutnry will reach the level of advanced countries. Especially, comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture will reach a high level and the might of the country's independent national economy be augmented beyond comparison.

Epochal progress will be made in laying the material and technical foundations congenial to a completely victorious socialist society and accomplishing the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

When these objectives are attained, our country will rank among the most developed countries in the world in the per capita output of main products.

The per capita output of steel will outdistance the countries most developed in steel industry and our country will reach a very high level not only in the per capita output of coal but also in its total amount. The case is the same with electricity, cement, marine products and fabrics. When the ten long-range objectives are attained, the level of economic development of our country will jump and our people will lead a more affluent and civilized life in reliance upon the powerful economic potentials.

Breakthrough for New Leap

A gigantic economic operation for making a breakthrough for a new leap to accelerate economic construction and enhance the people's living standards is under way in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan districts.

Those districts have inexhaustible deposits of nonferrous metal ores, iron ores and coal.

In Komdok District the Komdok General Mining Enterprise is facing the task to attain a 2.8-fold gain in lead and zinc production as against the record high since its commissioning while the Sangnong, the Hochon Youth and other mines to considerably lift the production of major nonferrous metal ores next year. And it is required in the district to boost the production of magnesia clinker more than 60 per cent above last year's results by building modern calcining ovens on a massive scale, and complete the second and third stage projects of the Tanchon Smeltery.

The total investment in this is several times that made in the construction of a dressing plant of 10 million ton annual capacity in Komdok last year.

In Musan District large-scale underground and open-cast cutting faces should be built and the transport capacity be more than doubled at the Musan Mine within this year, and twice as much headings as this year's plan be produced next year.

In Anju District the coal production capacity should be augmented 30 per cent above the present figure within this year and the commissioning of such new coal mines as the Changdong, the Sosa and the Soho be hastened to more than double the coal output next year as compared with last year's results.

In Hyesan District above 40 new cutting faces should be created and the laying of a cableline extending more than 40 kilometres be completed within this year and the nonferrous metal output next year should be more than 50 per cent above this year's.

This battle to make a breakthrough for a new leap involves close to 100 central and provincial economy guiding bodies and hundreds of allied industrial establishments.

Successes have been reported from the first days of the gigantic battle.

A new carriage pit of hundreds of metres has been driven through at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and 200,000 and 400,000 ton blasts have been carried out in succession at the Musan Mine. A new mechanised coal cutting site with a wall extending more than 100 metres has been created at the Yonpung Coal Mine of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex.

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex produces great quantities of coal for different fields of the national economy. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang Raps Washington's Anti-Nicaraguan Moves

Rodong Sinmun Nov. 13 came out with a commentary denouncing the ever more open intervention scheme of the U.S. against Nicaragua, which says that the United States must take its hands of intervention off Nicaragua.

Uneasy about the triumphant advance of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, it says, the Americans are becoming more undisguised in their intervention designs on Nicaragua.

Under the cloak of "military rehearsal" the U.S. is hurling large aggression forces into the land and sea contiguous to Nicaragua.

Large forces of the U.S. three services and the Somoza counter-revolutionary forces in full combat fatigue are amassed in the coastal sea of Nicaragua and her frontier, ready for a combat action.

The rash military provocation moves of the United States are rendering the situation in Nicaragua strained.

The world's peaceloving people and unbiased public opinion express deep concern for the developments in Nicaragua and condemn the open anti-Nicaragua moves of the United States.

Our people express military solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their just cause.

Earlier, the same paper hailed the victory of the Nicaraguan people in the general elections in the Nov. 11 commentary. It said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as their over the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people in the recent elections and warmly hail it.

The elections were popular and democratic ones which fully reflected the will of the great majority of the popular masses, in which the democratic principle was strictly guaranteed.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front won the support of the overwhelming majority of the voters in the elections. This is a clear expression of the deep trust of the Nicaraguan people in it and their immovable will and determination to continue advancing unswervingly along a road of independent and progressive changes, united closely around the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The results of the elections greatly inspired the Central American people in their struggle for the anti-imperialist and independent forces in this region and struck a hard blow at the imperialists and the reactionary forces allied with them.

With the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the elections, a genuine people's power has been firmly established in Nicaragua and a powerful weapon provided to defend the interests of the Nicaraguan people and the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood and dynamically push ahead with the building of an independent and sovereign state.

The course of the elections in Nicaragua and their results clearly prove once again that with no artifice can the imperialists and their minions stifle the just cause of the Nicaraguan people who treasure justice and progress.

This is a vivid demonstration of the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people.

The just struggle of the Nicaraguan people will certainly be crowned with victory.

N-S Hwanghae Province Visited by Bumper Crops

This year has been recorded as the peak year of crop yield at South Hwanghae Province, a granary of west coast.

The crop yeild is expected to increase by more than 30,000 tons in Paechon County, over 29,000 tons in Yonan County and over 24,000 tons in Sinchon and Anak counties respectively as against last year.

The grain production is foreseen to go up by more than 13,000 tons in Chaeryong County, more than 12,000 tons in Taetan County and nearly 12,000 tons in Unchon County over last year.

A steady boost in agricultural production in this province is attributable to the fact that the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated and the Juche-oriented farming method has been fully applied under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

In Sinchon County, the per hectare yield grew 1.8 times in rice and 9.8 times in maize as against that 20 years ago. And rice and maize production swelled 1.7 times and 9 times in Chaeryong County, 2.1 times and 4.6 times in Anak County, 1.7 times and 5.9 times in Yonan County and 1.8 times and 7.5 times in Pyoksong County.

The fruit output grew 9.6 times and cocoon and vegetable output 1.9 tims respectively in the same period, taking the province as a whole.

Also, North Hwanghae Province, a leading agricultural production base of the country, has been visited by bumper crops again this year.

All counties of the province foresee an increase of 10,000-20,000 tons above last year by boosting the per-hectare grain output.

An increase above last year is expected to be 23,500 tons, over 15,000 tons and nearly 12,000 tons respectively in such plain areas as Hwangju, Unpa and Pongsan counties, over 17,000, 15,000 and 13,000 tons respectively in such intermediary and mountainous counties as Suan and Singye counties, Sohung County and Pyongsan County.

An increase of more than 10,000 tons above last year is certain in Rinsan and Tosan counties.

As a result, the province expects an increase of 132,000 tons above last year in maize alone.

Pyongyang, Moscow Reach Agreement On Border Talks

Pyongyang and Moscow have reached a complete agreement in talks on border issues which began in Pyongyang on November 13, reported the official Korean Central News Agency on November 19.

"The two sides reached a complete consensus on all questions taken up," said the KCNA.

Earlier, on November 15, the KCNA reported that two countries "have reached an agreement on the matters of principle."

A Soviet government delegation led by Mr. M. S. Kapitsa, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Pyongyang on November 12 to discuss the border question between the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

The talks began on November 13 between Korean and Soviet officials.

From the Korean side, First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok and other officials attended the talks.

On the evening of November 12, the DPRK government gave a banquet in honor of the Soviet delegation.

Addressing the banquet first, Mr. Li Jong Mok said the friendly relations between the two countries had been further developed and strengthened since President Kim Il Sung's historic visit to the Soviet Union.

He warmly hailed the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in the revolution and construction and expressed full support to a number of constructive peace proposals and initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union.

"In order to strengthen militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and defend global peace and security," he declared, "we will fight forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people." "We believe the planned border talks will be held with success in keeping with the excellent friendly relations between the two peoples," he added.

In his reply, Mr. M.S. Kapitsa said: "The official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union paid by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in May and the meeting and talks between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il Sung in Moscow gave an impetus to the further development and strengthening of many-sided friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

"The delegation's visit is aimed at reaching an agreement on the borders between the Soviet Union and Korea," he said. "This will contribute to consolidating the friendly relations historically established between the Soviet Union and socialist Korea," he stressed.

The high-ranking Soviet official reaffirmed active support of the Soviet Union for the positive proposals advanced by the DPRK government for the reunification of the country.

The participants in the banquet toasted the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung, the good health and long life of Mr. Kim Jong Il and the good health and long life of President K.U. Chernenko.

Reconstruction Project for Liberation Obelisk under Way

The Liberation Obelisk erected at the foot of beautiful Moranbong Hill, Pyongyang, is being reconstructed in a large scale.

The reconstruction of the obelisk symbolic of Korean-Soviet friendship is slated to be completed before August 15, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

On Nov. 9, a meeting of builders and helpers for completing the reconstruction of the Liberation Obelisk was held on the spot.

The Liberation Obelisk will have a three-storied pillar and a taper with a five-point star on its top. Its total height will be 30 metres.

The Soviet flag with laurel leaves below will be engraved in bold relief on the front of the first floor of the obelisk and Soviet soldiers in action and the Korean people meeting with them on its right and left sides.

Inscribed in Korean and Russian languages on four sides of the second floor will be letters praising the heroic feats of the Soviet Army and the invincible friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples to be conveyed down through generations.

A cap-badge of the Soviet Army will be engraved on the facade of the third floor, the Korean and Soviet flags on its right and left sides and a five-point star on its back side.

Letters "Liberation Obelisk" are to be inscribed on the granite taper.

Neat lawn and flower beds will be created in a vast space before the obelisk.

The new obelisk will be more magnificent and elegant than the former one in terms of its size and of architectural beauty.

The meeting was attended by So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, Pak Sung Il, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and others.

A reporter and speakers at the meeting said the reconstruction of the Liberation Obelisk is an honorable work for realising the lofty intentions of President Kim Il Sung and the Party to further strengthen and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship which has entered a new higher stage and a sacred work for glorifying forever the invincible friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples who have fought for a long time, supporting and cooperating with each other as class brothers and close comrades-in-arms.

Noting that the Soviet Union is a liberator who helped the Korean people at the cost of blood in accomplishing the cause of national liberation, they said that many Red Army officers and men performed feats in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of Korea and laid down their precious lives.

The Liberation Obelisk, a symbol of the great Korean-Soviet friendship, will be rebuilt successfully as a monumental edifice through a mass movement, they said.

Stressing that an honorable yet responsible task to finish the reconstruction of the Liberation Obelisk before August 15, 1985, the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, is assigned to the builders and helpers, the reporter and speakers explained measures for carrying it out.

Rodong Sinmun Blasts Chon's False Propaganda on 3-Way Talks

The south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan, answering questions of the French political magazine in writing "Politique Internationale" in its October 31 issue, vilified the DPRK's offer to hold tripartite talks between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul as "a menas for camouflaging southward invasion" and "an artifice ignoring the background."

He blared in the magazine that it was the "state goal" to create "new circumstances" helpful to peace on the Korean Peninsula and its unification.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun on November 8 in its signed commentary said that this is a strange rigmarole from which one can hardly gather what he wanted to say.

The organ of CC of the WPK further said, "This is run through with a stereotyped false propaganda for justifying this manoeuvres to harass peace and perpetuate division, while disguising himself as a 'champion' of peace and reunification."

The author of the commentary continued:

What did he mean by the "ignored background" in our proposal for tripartite talks and by the "new circumstances" he would create.

As everyone knows, the main factor of the tensions persisting in Korea is the presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea.

If the tensions are to be eased and peace be preserved and consolidated in Korea, the factor of increasing tensions must be removed through such realistic steps as the replacement of the unstable armistice agreement with a peace agreement, withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, termination of military confrontation between north and south and the reduction of armed forces and military expenditures of both sides.

Only then can preconditions be created for a peaceful solution of the question of the country's reunification.

These historical background and realisitc conditions and requirements are taken into consideration in our proposal for tripartite talks.

The south Korean person in authority alleged that this proposal of ours was for camouflaging "southward invasion."

But the United States, too, had called for tripartite talks and he himself had agreed to it.

They did not tell such thing at that time.

The fiction of "southward invasion" is a fabrication of the splittists opposed to reunification.

The south Korean side opposes the tripartite talks not because of its fear of the creation of the Korean question with the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

Though they say it is their goal to create an environment helpful to peace on the Korean Peninsula and its unification, they, in deeds, lay every obstacle in its way.

The developments in south Korea prove that "peace" trumpeted by them in sham and "unification" talked about by them is no more than a veil for concealing their moves for permanent split.

It is high time the south Korean authorities stopped flouting public opinion over the Koean question.

If the south Korean authorities are truly interested in peace in Korea and her reunificaiton, they should stop talking nonsense and make no more delay in renouncing their anachronistic stance of confrontation and responding to our proposal for tripartite talks.

"Came to North, Disillusioned S. Korean Society", Says Soldier

PYONGYANG November 9 (KCNA) –Kim Song Jin, private second class of the south Korean puppet army, who came over to the northern half of the country some time ago said: "I came over to the north, not prompted by momentary excitement or emotion, but by the firm belief that it is the north where I should go, feeling disillusion about the unequal, flunkyist and treacherous political system in south Korea."

He said this when he was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on November 8.

Psc. Kim Song Jin was an ammunition man of the first platoon, seventh company, second battalion, 63rd regiment, 21st division of the south Korean puppet army.

He hails from Changjon, Sachon-Up, Sachon County, South Kyongsang Province.

"My important motive of coming over to the north", he said, "was that I completely renewed my understanding of the north, listening to the radio broadcasting of the north in the frontline area."

He further said: "Upon hearing the news that General Kim Il Sung was warmly welcomed and highly respected during his visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, I realized that he is indeed a great man of the world. And hearing the news that the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il conducted energetic activities giving working guidance to different parts of the country during the foreign visit of the General, I was deeply moved by his greatness.

"I firmly believed that a prospect of our nation is bright not only today but also tomorrow and confirmed the belief that it is the north where I should go," he said.

Explaining how he came ove to the north, he said:

"Determined to come over to the north, I blew up a palisade line during joint duty on the morning of September 15, carrying an "M-16" automatic rifle, seven cartridges and 6 handgrenades, and crossed the military demarcation line over to the Republic which I had longed for awake or asleep."

He told, explaining what he saw and felt, that the consciousness of anticommunist confrontation is incited and a war atmosphere is increasing with each passing day in south Korea.

It is told in the south Korean puppet army that the preparations for a war against the north have been completed and a war will break out tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, he said, and continued: "New special units to be sent into the north have been formed and a large quantity of latest weapons and equipment deployed in the area of the ceasefire line of late."

"The action of the Chon Du Hwan group in stepping up preparations for northward invasion at a time when the whole nation is waiting for a thaw between north and south after the delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood-victims deserves to be denounced as treacherous one," Kim Song Jin noted.

Kim Song Jin, a south Korean military defector, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on Nov. 8.

Touching upon the south Korean economic situation and its conditions, he said: "There are enterprises in different parts of south Korea, but most of them are completely dependent on foreign countries in technique, capital, raw and other materials."

"If the south Korean economy is to get rid of dependence upon foreign countries, an independent economy should be built like in the northern half of the country and economic exchange and collaboration realised between the fellow countrymen, I think."

He referred to the south Korean junta's suppression of the campus and to the study conditions of south Korean students.

Noting that the level of students' consciousness has been raised, he said that the readmission step taken by the south Korean authorities changing their attitude to make it appear as if this were a favour is an out-and-out placatory and deceptive trick.

The south Korean authorities are intensifying the campus suppression behind the façade of 'campus autonomy'", he said.

What impressed me most deeply in the north," he said, "is the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il."

He finally stressed:

"The might of the DPRK lies in the fact that all people have espoused the Juche idea and respect and follow General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, I believe."

S. Korean Defector Married, Lives in Stereo-Equipped Apt. in Pyongyang

South Korean defectors to the DPRK are leading their happy lives in the bosom of the socialist fatherland.

Mr. Yang Ki Sok, 22, is one of them.

He defected to the DPRK, while serving as a soldier of the south Korean puppet army in September, 1983.

Mr. Yang recently got married in Pyongyang. His wife is a daughter of Mr. Chon Mu Won, who works for a county government People's Committee.

She is a Korean belle.

Their sweet home is in a newly-built high-rise apartment on the Changwang Street, Pyongyang.

They spent their honeymoon at famous sightseeing cities including ↘

Mr. Yang Ki Sok and his wife at their wedding ceremony.

Mr. Yang and his wife enjoying trump game with their friends.

Sariwon, Anju, Wonsan, Hungnam and Chongjin.

They again met with the other defectors.

The bridegroom said: "When I was in south Korea, I dreamed of having a sawing machine, television set and a stereo set in a small apartment. My dream came true here under the warm care of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il. Moreover, I was admitted to university. I have nothing to wish more. I wish I could live here together with my mother, brother and sisters now in south Korea. . . "

Mr. Yang studies at a university in Pyongyang since a new semester in September.

S. Korean Army Deserters Shoot 3 Civilians to Death

Two military deserters shot and killed with rifles three civilians near Kunsan, a southern city in North Cholla Province where a U.S. air force base is located, on night of Nov. 11 before fleeing.

One was shot dead and the other was seriously injured during the joint operation by the puppet military and the police on night of Nov. 14 to rescue hostages whom the two soldiers held in a tearoom in Kunsan, according to south Korean newspapers.

Military deserters incidents were reported to number 5 cases last year and show a tendency to increase in future.

According to reports of south Korean newspapers from Seoul, the two soldiers were identified as Sgt. Kim Song Jong, 20, and Sgt. Pak Yong Kyu, 20.

The two soliders deserted their unit near Iri, about 10 miles from Kunsan, on Nov. 11 after telling their colleagues that they were going to see their girlfriends, who they argued, betrayed them.

The two sergeants ran away from their duty posts at around 6:30 p.m. with rifles and 340 rounds of ammunition.

About 40 minutes later around 7:10 p.m., the two deserters fired their rifles on the three riding on a motor cycle in Kunsan City. They rode a taxi into the city.

The two soldiers ran away after gagging the mouth of the driver and tying his hands and legs with a rope. The two took 50,000 won from the driver.

Two south Korean army deserters, who had eluded an intensive manhunt since Nov. 11, broke into a basement coffee shop in Kunsan on Nov. 14 and, holding 8 or 9 civilian hostages, were defying pleas to surrender.

Earlier the two runaway soldiers set free five of seven hostages, some 11 hours after holding them at a gunpoint in the tearoom.

(Continued on page 5)

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with Sekai (5)

— Future of South Korea —

Japanese political magazine "Sekai" in its October issue carried an interview with Kim Dae Jung, ex-presidential candidate and now in exile in the United States. He said: "I am determined to go back to south Korea even if I might be arrested and detained again on my arrival," referring to the south Korean "ministry of justice" announcement made on Sept. 1 on possibility of his detention if he returned to south Korea. Against this announcement, 64 U.S. congressmen asked Chon Du Hwan to assure the safety of Kim Dae Jung in a letter to him released Oct. 25.

This is the last part of his interview (excerpts):
(Quotations are ours . . . . . Ed.)

(Continued from the No. 1,216 issue of The People's Korea)

In 1969, the then vice-president of the Japanese LDP openly interfered in the domestic affairs of south Korea, saying "a long-term stable 'regime' is necessary in south Korea."

In May 1980 when I was arrested, the American ambassador to Seoul called for my immediate release from prison. On the contrary, a special envoy of the Japanese government to Seoul who was responsible for my safety at that time even encouraged the south Korean authorities' harsh treatment of me, while meeting with Chon Du Hwan who seized power in a coup d'etat and deliberately turned his face from the problem.

It should be noted that at that time a large number of citizens were mercilessly murdered in Kwangju.

I'd like to underline the fact that Chon Du Hwan is not qualified to represent the south Korean people and his visit to Japan is not hailed by them.

The Chon "regime" has no popular support and is maintained solely with violence.

Moreover, the Chon junta is winning contempt and harted from the popular masses in a series of illegal acts and corruption.

Recently, No. 2 man of the ruling "party" was expelled from his post for his illegal accumulation of fortunes worth of $20 million.

It is a well known fact that this incident evoked tremendous popular infury and distrust against the Chon "regime."

The south Korean people see that Japan's invitation of Chon Du Hwan under these conditions aims at rendering political support to the Chon regime."

The Japanese people did not welcome him, either.

The Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan never opens a "new era for freindly cooperation between south Korea and Japan" as both authorities made a fuss, but opens a "new unhappy era" which will result in south Korea's subordination, arousing further indignation at Japan.

The south Korean people are committed that any military cooperation should not exist and be strengthened between south Korea and Japan.

This only serves to increase tensions on the Korean Peninsula and in East Asia, but never contributes to peace in this region of the world.

It will also aggravate the present anti-Japanese sentiments among the south Korean people and will hereby produce a great contrary result in the cooperation between south Korea and Japan.

4. On U.S. Policy Towards South Korea

Question: The Chon Du Hwan "regime" maintains its power in spite of its many serious contradictions because firstly, the Reagan administration has wholly supported it. Recent relations between Japan and south Korea have been decided by relations between Reagan and Chon, between Reagan and Nakasone. It is almost one year and eight months since you came to the U.S., though your personal will was ignored at that time. During the period, I understand, you have gained acquaintance with many influential people in various strata of the U.S. from whom a new recognition of south Korea is expanding in the U.S. From this point of view, attention should be paid to U.S. moves in future when we analyze the south Korean situation. Would you make a comment on this point?

Answer: It is true that quite a number of leaders in the U.S., including those inside the Reagan administration, are not satisfied with the Chon Du Hwan "regime," but they basically support south Korea.

The main reason is that they regard the security of south Korea as important.

It is not at all new that U.S. support for south Korea's dictatorship is justified for the reason of security. In an extreme case, the Carter administration which focuses on the human rights issue, saying that it was the heart of American diplomacy, recognized the coup d'etat by Gen. Chon Du Hwan for the same reason.

This (justification of dictatorship), however, is ill-advised, theoretically and historically.

There must be some cause for which one has to fight when his is called upon to defend his country.

That cause should be democratic freedoms and social justice.

People in south Korea are our compatriots. Why on earth should we fight with our compatriots at the risk of our lives in order to defend the "ROK" with no freedom and justice.

Today, our people's will to defend south Korea has been considerably weakened and this tendency is particularly strong among youths, students, workers and intellectuals so that the security of south Korea is now in a critical state as never before.

Moreover, some miliatry men are engrossed in power games for presidency and other powerful posts.

On the other hand, loyal military men can not win promotions or maintain their positions without obeying them.

The draft system is exploited as a means of punishing democratic students, and actually several students met mysterious and doubtful deaths in the barracks.

It is easy to imagine the morale of the military in this situation.

The successive military "regimes" of south Korea seized power on the plea of anti-communism and security, and enforced dictatorship. They are the authors of the present crisis of south Korea.

The second reason that the U.S. supports the dictatorship is its theory that a powerful government is necessary for economic construction and that economic development naturally leads to democracy.

However, this is not true, either.

South Korea now has less freedom than during the Korean War and far less freedom than before the declaration of the yushin constitution in 1972.

Economic growth is possible even under a dictatorship. But, under a dictatorship there can be no fair distribution of wealth.

The present reality of south Korea is that the more it accumulates wealth the more the dictatorial "regime" is compelled to oppress the people in order to suppress popular dissatisfaction with the unfair distribution of wealth.

(Continued from page 4)

The hostages included three middle school girls and two high school girls and several employes of the tearoom.

Out of shock and exhaution, the freed girls were seen almost unable to walks themselves and were helped by their parents and relatives who were awaiting their release outside the tearoom.

Yearly increasing number of such incident of military deserters shows anti-popular nature and the weakened morale of the puppet army.

Kim Dae Jung embraces the now defunct New Democratic Party leader Kim Yong Sam when the latter was elected its president on May 30, 1979. (AP Photo)

At present, 53% of south Korea's GNP is controlled by ten major financial groups and 59% of workers languish under the low wages of $100 or less per month, with 92% of the rural population crushed under the heavy burden of debts.

This is clear from statistical data submitted to the "national assembly" by the "government".

Thirdly, some U.S. leaders say; "however vicious the dictatorship is, it's better than a communist dictatorship. Therefore, the present dictatorship should be supported to avoid a more wicked communist dictatorship."

This does not stand to reason.

Since WWII the U.S. has used this theory to persuade the peoples of many countries into accepting their dictatorial "regimes". But it failed in all cases.

There are many such countries — China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Cuba.

What I learned from these examples about American support for dictatorial "regimes" is the fact that American foreign policy is not decided only by the president or those in power.

The problem lies in the way of thinking of the American people about the Third World.

The majority of American people, when they discuss the prolbem of the Third World, tend to ignore freedom, justice and human dignity which the peoples of the Third World aspire after.

Therefore, if regimes are anti-communist and anti-Soviet, the U.S. support them, and any invasion is justified if it is anti-communist and anti-Soviet.

When the problem of suppression of human rights was posed in Poland, the Americans were excited and took sanctions against the Polish government, but when the same problem arises in south Korea, the Philippines and Latin American countries, they neglect it for the reason of security.

This American attitude is the main factor which has drove the peoples of the Third World to the side of communism and the Soviet Union and made them anti-American since World War II, disenchanting peoples in every region of the Third World.

There is such a misguided force in the U.S. On the other hand, however, there are many Americans who assert that it is right for the sake of moral leadership and for the interest of the United States to help guarantee human rights and democracy in the Third World including south Korea, in support of their aspirations, strongly opposing the present American foreign policy.

When I talk with any American friends, I say to them as follows:

I don't ask you to help us in the restoration of democracy in south Korea. Democracy must be won by the will, endeavours and sacrifices of our people.

We only request you not to obstruct our people's independent efforts for democratization, not to support to the dictatorial "regime" against our people's will.

I say that this is the right of the south Korean people. This is no begging. The south Korean people are one of the most highly educated nations in the world. The cultural level of south Korea is not inferior to that of any other developed country. The south Korean people have shown their superior ability in the achievement of economic modernization.

Why on earth should we, people with this high level of education, remain a backward people, postponing our demand for political modernization?

The south Korean people are now living with their freedoms, justice and human dignity trampled upon. You ask them to cooperate with you for political stability and security.

However, do you think that this request of yours is convincing enough to them?

Would you accept such a request, if you (Americans) were in the same position?

American support for the dictatorial "regime" and Americans' close cooperation in the Kwangju incident (massacre), evoked anger among the south Koreans, and many anti-American incidents took place in various parts of south Korea, including incendiary fires at American cultural centers and the burning of the Stars and Stripes.

I never approve of such acts, but I can understand their feelings when they were compelled to do so.

Now, the U.S. stands at a crossroads of whether it restores its traditional friendship with south Korea in support of democracy and human rights there, or drives the south Koreans forever away to anti-Americanism by continuously supporting the dictatorial "regime."

Restoration of democracy in south Korea never runs counter to the American interest. On the contrary, isn't the American burden of maintaining security lightened if a democratic government is established in south Korea, a government which will gain a spontaneous and full support from the people, and if stability and security as well as peace are guaranteed on the Korean Peninsula?

Some people say that the U.S. supports the dictatorial "regime" in south Korea for their economic reasons rather than for the security reason.

I think they have some reason in saying so.

However, such economic interests are temporary and unstable.

There is a more lasting and stable way of economic cooperation between us.

That is the way Americans seek to promote their economic interests in West Europe and Japan.

A democratic social system is established in these countries with freedom of speech and labour movement guaranteed.

Under those conditions almost half of the American investment is in those countries, and particularly Japan faces pressure to widen the door for investment from the U.S.

Of course, it is in the interest of U.S. investors.

What is the reason that the Americans can not obtain the same privileges as now in the democratized south Korea?

The democratic forces in south Korea have a considerably constructive goal and the labour movement takes on the healthy character under the influence of the Christian circles.

Therefore, if a democratic government were established in south Korea, Seoul-Washington economic cooperation would be able to develop on a level of seeking for their joint interest.

Where on earth do you try to find the people to whom you regard more worthwhile supporting to, without support to such (south Korean) people?

I don't think that my endeavour during the last one year and a half has changed the American policy towards south Korea.

However, I made many Americans pay attention to the issues of democracy in south Korea, and I am sure that fairly large forces have been formed to help support restoration of democracy in south Korea among the American people in various strata.

(Concluded)

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (11)

(Continued from the previous issue)

On the second floor is a small-scale information model showing the visitors various services available in the library.

On the first stand are displayed the works of President Kim Il Sung. In the front is placed a picture of him and Kim Jong Il. Next on display are the *History of the Workers' Party of Korea*, the *Complete History of Korea*, works intended for the youth, literary works and play scripts and translated versions of foreign novels (Tolstoi's works and *Robinson Crusoe*). Besides there are displayed technical books which include books on culinary art (800 kinds of dishes), agriculture, medicine, farming technique, botany, education and on the reunification of Korea and resistance in south Korea, books published by Korean residents in Japan, collections of postage stamps, and works on Korea written by foreigners including *The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk* which had been brought out in different languages in 1980, magazines and newspapers.

We went up by lift to the terrace and enjoyed a panoramic view of the capital. Hundreds of metres off there was the new building of Department Store No. 1 with a floor space of some 40,000 square meters which is 25 times larger than the former, the only building which survived the Korean war (1950-1953). The old building was pulled down and the new one was built in its place.

Department Store No. 1 which had been erected on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung was boasting of its splendid appearance in the rays of the April sun.

Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Unique Building in the World

Child kings have their own palace. We inspected this palace. It is no exaggeration to say that the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace is one of the most beautiful and grandiose edifices we have ever seen.

The 13-storeyed palace has a floor space of 50,000 square metres, over 500 rooms, each capable of accommodating 30, and a capacity of receiving over 10,000 a day.

Since the palace was opened as an education complex in 1963 President Kim Il Sung visited it 56 times and from then on, sent to it more than 10,000 items of gifts. This shows clearly without comment the importance Korea attaches to the education of children.

This can be seen well also by the fact that such an education complex is not only one, but every province has a similar palace though a little smaller than it.

Children aged 6-16 who attend school from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the morning – this is called the half-time school system in other countries – come here in the afternoon and choose one or two sections of their choice. Some of them find there a veritable calling for future career.

Thousands of children clad in clothes of yellowish green, red, white, and blue colours and school girls wearing big flowery ribbons on their heads always beam on guests, but look very serious in their study.

All human activities are represented here: agronomy, botany, plastic arts, gymnastics, table tennis, designing, painting, embroidery, dress-making, cooking, dance, drama, driving, electricity, medicine, physics, radio-engineering, tinkering, model-plane making, choreography, boxing, volleyball, shooting, etc.

On the terrace on the 13th floor there is an astronomic telescope for observation of the heavenly bodies. From there one can take a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang. Some metres below there is a canopied planetarium. When light gradually goes out, celestial bodies appear into the firmament according to different regions of the globe. Models arranged around present a panoramic view of the capital to the spectators.

Classical and national music and dance are the main items of the inspection programme. We were fascinated by charming young players of *haegum* and *kayagum*, Korean string instruments, and accordions.

Calisthenics rooms, a nature museum, a library, and sports, study, conference and other rooms offer the children the opportunity of enlarging their general knowledge till choosing their speciality after 5 or 6 years.

In conclusion, many foreign guests are privileged to see the art performance given exclusively by Korean children. A theatre with 1,100 seats is placed at their disposal. The scenes tell about the revolutionary struggle or the anti-Japanese struggle and various aspects of their everyday life. Chorus, instrumental and orchestral performances are in good harmony with the colorful stage setting of operetta shifting from one scene to another.

Diverse activities at this comprehensive extracurricular education centre enable children to acquire all-round education according to their tastes and desires to be knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically strong.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (June 30-Sep. 5)

June 30

* A delegation of non-ferrous metal industry headed by Cho Chang Dok, Director of the Tanchon District Minig Industry General Bureau, for a visit to China.

June 4

* A delegation of the Grand People's Study House headed by its President Chon Ju Nam, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Korean Paintings "Autumn tints in Mt. Kumgang" by Mun Hwa Chun, 1980

* A Korean sports delegation headed by Li Chang Son, vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, to the sixth Bulgarian people's athletic meet and a Korean team to the international volleyball tournament to be held in Bulgaria.

July 5

* A Korean team to the international wrestling tournament to be held in Bulgaria.

July 10

* A delegation of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Li Ju Hyon, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the GFTUK, for a visit to China.

July 11

* A party and government military delegation of the DPRK headed by O Guk Ryol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, for a visit to Nicaragua.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Li Yong Su, for a visit to Romania, the Soviet Union and Poland.
* A delegation of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association headed by its vice-Chairman O Mun Han, vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, for a visit to Bulgaria.
* A Korean movie delegation headed by Choe Jae Hyon, Deputy Director of the General Bureau of Film of the Ministry of Culture and Art, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

July 14

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-President of the DPRK, to attend the Second Congress of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi.
* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

July 15

* The North Hamgyong Provincial Art Troupe headed by Kang Dok Yong, vice-Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, for a visit to Soviet Maritime Province.

July 17

* Kim Yu Sun, Member of the International Olympic Committee and Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, to attend the 88th general meeting of the IOC.

July 19

* A South Hamgyong Provincial friendship delegation headed by Son Hyon Mo, vice-Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, for a visit to Jilin Province of China.

July 21

* A DPRK government delegation headed by Yun So, Minister of Labour Administration, to attend functions of the national day of Maldives.

July 23

* A North Hamgyong Provincial Youth and Childrens' Art Troupe headed by Kang Sung Ui, vice-Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, for a visit to Heilongjiang Province, China.

July 25

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, for a visit to Angola.
* A government educational delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Education Commission, for a visit to Afghanistan and India.

July 28

* A Korean writers delegation headed by Kim Yong Won, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

July 31

* A friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kye Ung Tae, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee, for a visit to China.

Aug. 1

* A delegation of the Geological Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Nature Development Kim Se Yong, Chairman of the Association, to attend the 27th International Geological Congress scheduled in the Soviet Union.

Aug. 5

* Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China on the invitation of Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the PRC.

(Continued on page 7)

Japanese Rally Demands Revision of the Alien Registration Law

A Japanese citizens' rally held, in Kokuro Hall, Tokyo, Nov. 12, calling for the elimination of fingerprinting and revision of the Alien Registration Law, was attended by an estimated 280 people under the auspicies of the Japan-Korea Citizens Committee, the Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

Among the participants there were Secretary-General of the citizens committee, Mr. Antaku Tsunehiko, JSP Member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Inaba Seiichi, Secretary-General of the Japan Committee to Defend the Rights of Korean National in Japan, lawyer Tokoi Shigeru, and prof. of Kanagawa University, Kajimura Hideki.

Speeches focussed on the Alien Registration Law. Mr. Antaku said in a keynote speech that the Japanese government's hostile policy toward Korean national in Japan has been kept unchanged since the Japanese colonization of Korea.

Prof. Kajimura referred to penal provisions of the Alien Registration Law as illegal. Saying that the duty to carry the Alien Registration Card all the time imposed severe restrictions on the foreigners in Japan, the professor stressed that the fingerprinting was very unfair because the government had given up imposing the same procedure on its people in 1950s.

Lawyer Tokoi discussed how the law was enforced. He said that Korean nationals in Japan accounted for 90% of the foreign residents in Japan, making it self-evident that the law is targeted at the Korean nationals and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Rep. Inaba, noting that his country is the only nation in the world which imposes fingerprinting on foreign residents with heavy penalty provisions, charged that it reflected hostility toward the Korean nationals.

Presented at the rally was a report of the movement for revising the Alien Registration Law by a representative of the Kawasaki (Kanagawa Pref.) municipal employees.

He expressed a plan to launch a movement not to indict so-called "violator of the Alien Registration Law" including those refusing being fingerprinted.

At the rally, an appeal was adopted: to accelerate the movement for the revision of the Alien Registration Law around Dec. 12; to collect 1 million signature; to stop municipalities from indicting those refusing being fingerprinted.

The Nov. 12 rally held in Kokuro Hall, called for the elimination of fingerprinting and revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Sports and Culture

● Korean lifters carried off 6 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze medals in the first two days of the 16th Asian Weightlifting Championships which opened in Tabriz, Iran, on November 7.

Korean lifter Li Hi Bong won three gold medals in the 60 kg category on November 8 with 125 kg in the snatch, 160 kg in the jerk and 285 kg in the total.

Lifter Chang Jae Hwan carried off 2 gold medals in the 56 kg category with 120 kg in the snatch and 265 kg in the total on November 7.

Kim Yong Su won a gold medal in the 56 kg jerk with 147.5 kg and a silver medal with 257.5 kg in the total.

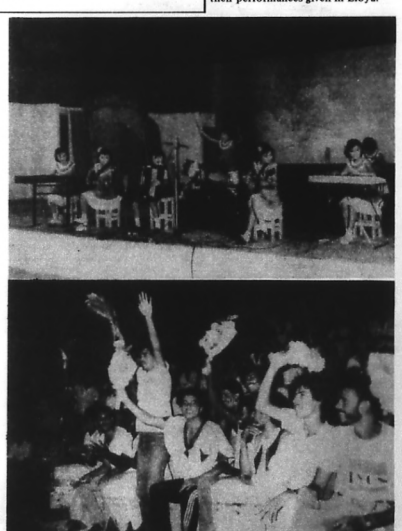
Lifters Ryang Do Won and Ryu Jun Sik carried off silver and bronze medals in the 56 kg category respectively with 225 kg and 220 kg in the total.

● Vajiralongkorn, Prince of Thailand, saw a performance of the State Pyongyang Circus and the Pyongyang Children's Instrumental Orchestra on October 30.

Expressing deep satisfaction with the performance, the Prince hoped to continue developing cultural exchange with DPRK in the future.

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe gave performances in Greece (Aug. 2-Sep. 14), Libya (Sep. 17-Oct. 9), and Algeria (Oct. 23-31).

The troupe was warmly applaused by people s of those countries. Photos show their performances given in Libya.



(Continued from page 6)

Aug. 8

* A Korean youth paper reporters delegation headed by Kim Sung Guk, Deputy Editor of "Rodong Chongnyon", for a visit to Romania.

Aug. 9

* A Korean teams to participate in different international sports events to be held in socialist countries.

Aug. 14

* A delegation of North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Li Gil Ho, for a visit to Heilongjiang Province of China.

Aug. 20

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Anti-imperialist, Anti-fascist, Socio-national Liberation Revolution in Romania.

Aug. 21

* A Chongjin Municipal friendship delegation headed by Chang Jin Gwon, vice-Chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, for a visit to Jirin Province of China.

Aug. 22

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, to attend celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Libyan people in the September 1 Revolution and a world conference of solidarity with the Libyan people.

* A Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung Il to attend a consultative meeting of vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs of socialist countries scheduled in the German Democratic Republic.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Pak Jong Son to attend the Fourth Conference of the Guyanese Socialist Youth Movement.

* A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the paper Kim Chang Sik to visit the Soviet Union.

Aug. 29

* A government military delegation of the DPRK headed by O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

* A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of the DPRK headed by its President Li Yong Gyun, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association headed by its vice-Chairman Kim Jong Du, for a visit to Poland.

* A Korean scientific film delegation headed by Li Ha Gyu, President of the Korean Scientific Film Studio, to attend the 37th meeting of the International Scientific Film Association to be held in Mexico.

Sep. 3

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its General Director Chu Hyon Ok to attend a conference of General Directors of News Agencies and Press Agencies of Socialist Countries to be held in Mongolia and for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Sep. 4

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, to attend the founding congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and functions celebrating the 10th anniversary of the People's Revolution in Ethiopia.

Sep. 5

* A Korean higher education delegation headed by Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Education Commission, to attend the 14th meeting of the Ministers of Higher Education of Socialist Countries scheduled in the German Democratic Republic.

(To be continued)

Students in North Express Moral Support For S. Korean Students

Meetings of youth and students to support the south Korean students for independence, democracy and reunification have been held in various cities, including Pyongyang, Chongjin, Nampo, Hamhung, Pyongsong, Heaju and Wonsan.

The Pyongyang meeting was held on November 11, which Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, addressed. He declared: "We extend warm support and encouragement to the south Korean students in the name of the entire youth and students in the northern half of the "Republic."

He said that south Korean students manifested their desire for national unity and country's reunification, calling for student talks between the north and south and north-south student sports exchange and demanded the Chon junta must stop their suppression of students and set free the arrested student.

Students of Kim Il Sung University held a separate meeting on Nov. 9.

Similar meetings took place at the Kim Hyong Jik Normal University in Pyongyang and the Kim Chaek University of Technology in Pyongyang, the Pyongyang Medical University and other universities.

Seoul students
(Continued from page 1)

moved into the campus of Han Nam College in Taejon following the Oct. 25 intervention to Seoul National University to break up the anti-"government" movement, according to the Asahi Shimbun, a Japanese daily newspaper dated Nov. 14.

Students of the College in Taejon, south Chungchong Province, continued anti-"government" movement demanding the resignation of the rector since a month ago. On Nov. 12, the students staged a demonstration and occupied the offices of the rector and the general director and destroyed the furniture.

A great number of students have refused to go to the college since Nov. 12 in demand of the resignation of the rector.

On Nov. 7, more than 500 students of Yonsei University in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a report of Hankook Ilbo, south Korean daily newspaper, dated Nov. 8. The students gathered in front of the university library in the afternoon and decided to totally boycott lessons from the day to Nov. 13 and declared it democratization term. After the meeting, they tried to stage a street demonstration, throwing stones at the riot police who pounced upon them to desperse the demonstration. When dusk fell in the struggle, the students entered into an all-night sit-in against the "government".

On Nov. 8 more than 2,000 students of the same university who continued boycott of lessons as an expression of protest against the "government", held an emergency general meeting of students in the square in front of the library and staged a sit-down strike demanding "the discipline imposed upon chairman of the general students council Song Yong Gil (arrested on Nov. 5) be repealed", they also shouted,"police release all the students it took away" and "police and university make an official apology for taking away Song Yong Gil", according to Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 9. After the meeting, the students waged a campus demonstration, shouting "Riot Police, Withdrow", "Ministers of Education and Interior, Resign", and "Guarantee the Three Rights of Labour".

According to a report of Dong-A Ilbo dated Nov. 9, more than 1,200 students of Korea University on the afternoon of Nov. 8, gathered at the grass plot in front of the main building of the university to denounce the police outrage and held a general meeting of students to express the determination to defend the general students council and tried to carry out a street demonstration and clashed with riot police. When the police pounced upon them firing powdered red pepper bombs, the students throwed fire bottles, flaming mallets and rocks.

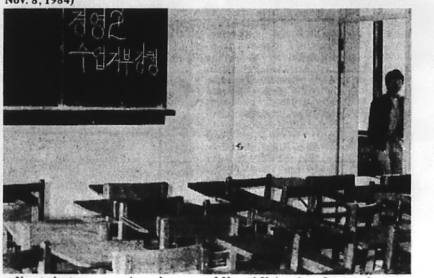
On the same day, over 1,500 students of Seoul National University gathered in the campus square and held a memorial service for colleagues who fell in the anti-"government" demonstration and a meeting to hear a report about the struggle of people for democracy under the co-sponsorship of the general students council and the reinstated students council, according to a report of Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 9.

The Nov. 9 Dong-A Ilbo also reported that more than 400 students of Seoul and Koryo universities on Nov. 8 waged a street demonstration in the factory quarters of Karibong-Dong, Kuro district, Seoul, carrying torches in their hands and shouting "Guarantee the Three Rights of Labour" and "Ensure the Minimum Wages." They battled the riot police.

In time with the anti-"government" struggle of Yonsei, Koryo and Seoul universities, over 600 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University, about 500 students of Kyonghui and more than 300 of Kook Min Universities and over 50 students of Methodist Theological College also staged anti-"government" demonstrations, hurling rocks at riot police, according to a report of Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 9.

Police forcibly remove students from the "Democratic Justic Party" headquarters in downtown Seoul on Nov. 15 after a 12 hour sit-in and load them onto buses to be taken to police stations. (The Korea Herald, Nov. 15, 1984)

Some 500 students of Seoul's prestigious Yonsei University confront riot police at the school gate after they decide to boycott classes. (Hankook Ilbo, Nov. 8, 1984)



No students are seen in a classroom of Yonsei University where students are supposed to be. Most students of the university boycott classes for the third consecutive day on Nov. 8. (Hankook Ilbo, Nov. 9, 1984)

N-S economic talks
(Continued from page 1)

He spelled out the following three principles for economic collaboration and exchange:

Firstly, both sides shall strictly abide by the three principles–independence, peaceful reunification and great nation unity–as already agreed upon by the north and south, in the whole course of making proposals for economic collaboration and exchange and discussing them;

Secondly, both sides should respect each other's basic stands;

Thirdly, the principle of reciprocity should be respected.

Referring to the question of joint development and utilization of underground resources, the north Korean side proposed that it might offer iron ore and coal mines and the south Korean side offer wolfram and rare metal ore mines.

It was suggested that the north and the south set "common fishing areas" and let fishermen of both sides freely engage themselves in fishing there, and it was proposed to form something like "fishing corporation of joint venture."

As for agriculture, Mr. Li said that it might be possible to jointly develop the west sea tideland of the area of the south side or rejoin the irrigation networks cut off by the military demarcation line.

In the exchange of commodities, they said the DPRK may supply iron ores, coal, magnesia clinker, ordinary machine tools, mining equipment and other manufactured goods and such agricultural and aquatic products as *myongtae*, rice and maize. "The south Korean side had suggested those items already several times to our side." Mr. Li said. From the south, they hope to take over iron and steel products, wolfram ore, naphtha and fibre and south sea fishes, salt and Cheju persimmon and orange and other agricultural and aquatic products and special products.

The north Korean side told the south Korean side that it was prepared to open the two ports of Wonsan and Nampo to south Korean vessels and called on the south to do the same to Inchon and Pohang.

The north also proposed that the railway running between Sinuju in the north and Seoul be reopened.

The chief south Korean delegate, Kim Ki Hwan, later told reporters it was a "good initial start. The discussions progressed very smoothly." He noted both sides were courteous throughout the talks.

It is the DPRK's consistent stand to develop the national economy in a unified way and promote national unity and the country's peaceful reunification through north-south collaboration and exchange.

When Choe Gyu Ha, Li Hu Rak, Chang Gi Yong and other delegates of the south Korean side came to Pyongyang for high-level political talks in the 1970s, President Kim Il Sung put forward proposals to them for economic collaboration involving the questions of joint development of underground resources and joint undertaking of irrigation projects, common use of fishing grounds and joint fishing by the north and the south through their united efforts.

North-south cooperation and interchange are also contained in the 10-point policy platform of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was put forward by the DPRK President at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in Pyongyang on Oct. 10-14, 1980.

President Kim Il Sung said at his speech: "In the two parts of our country there is a wealth of natural resources for continued exploitation and also the economic foundations that have been built in the past years. If the north and the south develop the natural resources jointly and use the existing economic foundations effectively through cooperation and collaboration when the country is reunified and our people will all be able to enjoy as good a life as any other people.

"Economic collaboration and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country."

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